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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

CCP AIDS PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

SOUTH CHINA INDUSTRIES RESTORED -- Ta Kung Pao, 4 Sep 49

Pei-ping, 3 September (NCHA) -- Private industries in Wu-han, Nan-ch'ang, and Ch'ang-sha are gradually restoring production again with the help of the People's Government.

In Nan-k'ou, four private textile mills are now employing a total of 115,000 spindles, and are producing 168 bolts of cotton cloth a day with the help of the Wu-han Trading Company.

The number of flour mills in Nan-k'ou has increased from 16 before the liberation to 42 at present, and they are now producing $4\frac{1}{2}$ times more flour than before the liberation.

The Yuan-hua coal mine in Ta-yeh has increased its daily output from the 100 tons of coal before the liberation to 220 tons at present by using payments advanced by the Hua-chung (Central China) Trading Company and the Wu-han Trading Company for the purchase of 1,200 tons of coal.

The Hsin-sheng Textile Mill, the largest private textile mill in Nan-ch'ang, is now producing the same amount of fabrics as before the liberation with the help of Kiangsi Province Trading Company. The six other textile mills in this city, with the help of Kiangsi Trading Company, are now operating a total of over 200 looms. The Nan-kuang Match Factory has also resumed production with 6.9 million yuan advanced in by the Kiangsi Province Trading Company for the purchase of matches, and 4 million yuan loaned by the Kiangsi branch of the People's Bank.

In Nan-ch'ang, there are now 46 crockery factories and over 700 brick factories. The crockery output in July 1949 totalled over 13,000 pieces. With the help of various trading companies, they have not only solved their marketing problems, but have already shipped 4 million yuan worth of crockery to Shanghai. Some of the product is exchanged for salt through the trading companies in the North China area.

There are 82 rice-hulling mills in Ch'ang-sha either already in operation or being repaired. When all are completely restored, they can produce about 10,000 shih $\frac{29}{100}$ bushels of polished rice a day.

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WEAVING FACTORY RETURNED TO PRIVATE OWNERS -- Hua-shang Pao, 12 Sep 49

Shih-chia-chuang -- The Ta-hsing Weaving Mill in Shih-chia-chuang was established by the Ta-hsing Weaving Corporation, Limited, of Han-k'ou. Before the Japanese invasion it had 30,000 spindles, 500 cloth looms, 8 rug looms, and employed 2,300 workers. Two thirds of the equipment was removed by the Japanese. After the surrender, under the oppressive economic policies of the KMT, the factory was able to operate at only half its former capacity.

At the time of the liberation the factory seemed to be without definite ownership. Consequently the CCP authorities took it over and operated it as a government enterprise.

It was later heavily bombed by KMT planes, set afire and greatly damaged. However, in order to provide a livelihood for the thousands of persons dependent upon it, the CCP authorities rebuilt it and returned it to production.

It was later learned that this factory actually had always been a private concern and negotiations were begun with the original owners with a view to restoring it to private operation. The negotiations resulted in returning the enterprise to private management under terms protecting the government's investment in its restoration, while at the same time offering sufficient aid to the company to enable it to resume operation on a paying basis.

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